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#### Murphy's Judges. Hearst's Judges. Leonard A. Glegerich. Samuel Seabury John Ford. Mitchell L. Erlanger. Charles W. Dayton. M. Warley Platzek Peter A. Hendrick. Charles L. Guy

The Reason of a "God Forbid."

From Mr. Hearst's newspaper before the assau singtion of William McKinley. The bullet that pierced Goebel's chest Cannot be found in all the West. Good reason, it is speeding here .To stretch McKinley on his bier.

From the Hon. Elihu Root's speech at Utics last Thursday.

The public knows the character of Mr Hearst only by the newspapers he publishes. and God forbid that we should set up in the high station of Governor of New York, for the admiration and imitation of our children. the man whose character is reflected in the columns of the New York Journal and the New York American!

The Campaign in the Nation A campaign in the middle of a Presidential term during a period of abundant prosperity and many accomplished reforms in State and nation should logically result in sweeping and uniform victories for the party in power. There should be no consolation prizes for the minority party, especially when discredited by its record and without intelligent leadership. But the old tests cannot be applied this year.

The battle against machine rule is still being fought in several of the States, and radicalism is so much the vogue that both parties are affected by it. Party lines are wavering; in some States they have been almost wiped out; and the political expert has to acknowledge that the new conditions baffle him. To add to his perplexity there are storm centres in some States and an ominous calm and apathy in other States where the conditions are not dissimilar. To complete his uncertainty, both parties are desperately poor and in some localities have solemnly pledged themselves not to buy votes or indulge in any corrupt practices.

The contest for Governor in this State overshadows all others in significance and importance, for it is a crucial test of democracy and is therefore of national moment. So much have our people been absorbed in it that they have paid little attention to the campaigns in other States where there are also storm centres. In Massachusetts the same struggle in lesser degree is going on. Moranism is an echo of Hearstism and hardly less noisy and noxious. The reform District Attorney of Suffolk county, a notorious self-advertiser and political confidence man, is trying to elect himself Governor as a Democrat without a campaign committee and without the help of the best element in his party, which has gone over to Governor GUILD, the Republican candidate, who has given the State a good administration and is a man of irreproachable character. MORAN has been violent and abusive on the stump, and as an apostle of discontent is making his appeal to the labor unions. Like HEARST he has been steadily losing ground, and his defeat

In Pennsylvania LEWIS EMERY, the candidate for Governor of the Lincoln Republicans and Democrats, has been making a vigorous campaign against the Republican organization, which not only has a most respectable candidate in EDWIN STUART, ex-Mayor of Philadelphia, but can point to the model record of a reform Legislature as evidence of a change of heart. Nevertheless, and in spite of the fact that President Roose-VELT praised the work of the Legislature handsomely in his Harrisburg speech, the fusionists insist that the organization has not reformed itself, and they make ugly charges of graft in connection with the furnishing and decoration of the new Capitol at an expense of \$9,000,000. The campaign is ending with the organization on the defensive, but claiming the

seems to be assured.

election by a large plurality. In New Jersey a battle is also going on against the machine, but it is complicated by dissatisfaction with the Bishops' License law and the Avis Full Assessment Tax law. Senator DRYDEN, a candidate for reelection, is bearing the brunt of antipathy to the Republican organization. His Democratic opponent, Colonel EDWIN STEVENS, is showing his zeal for purity in politics by publishing his campaign expenditures and challenging Senator DRYDEN to do the same. Republican control of the Legislature in New Jersey is not believed to be in doubt, but party lines are not holding firm and no one really knows how the Colbyites and the Germans opposed to the new license law

Secretary SHAW, who has made speeches in Iowa and Ohio, reports such apathy as he never saw before. In Iowa Governor CUMMINS has had to contend with disaffection in his party, due to a bitter contest for the nomination, but his reelection is not in doubt. The personal factor has played so large a part in the campaign that the issue of tariff revision, as in Massachusetts, has been neglected. In Ohio, where a Secretary of State is to be elected, both parties have been conjuring with the forward except the Trades Disputes

name of THEODORE ROOSEVELT: in fact. Mr. ROOSEVELT'S fame as a reformer is invoked in many States where party lines are dissolving, and in some he is and Dick opposed the policies of the President in the last Congress is being used with some effect in Ohio by the Democrats, who talk hopefully of electing their State ticket.

In Minnesota Governor John A. Johnson, a Democrat, who has given the State a clean and able administration, is again a candidate, and the Republicans have not made a sanguine campaign against him. Governor Hoch is on the defensive in Kansas, and the Democrats, who are making an anticorporation fight, stoutly claim that their candidate, ex-Senator WILLIAM A. HARRIS, the Confederate who once publicly buried the Bloody Shirt, will be elected. The Democrats expect to redeem Missouri. A curious feature of cleavage running through the Republican party on the tariff issue. The tariff is really an issue in Indiana; yet the Democrats are too much disorganized to profit by it. There remains Idaho as a State in the West where unusual conditions are in evidence. There the labor unions are making a determined effort to defeat the Republican Governor. FRANK R. GOODING, for the part he is taking in bringing the murderers of Governor STEUNENBERG to justice. The President felt so much interest in Good-ING's fortunes that he sent "Cabinet help" to Idaho in the person of Secretary TAFT. There is much talk of the use of corporation money in the State contest in Colorado, where it is expected that ALVA ADAMS, the Democratic candidate for Governor, will run far ahead of his ticket, but the election seems to there are no unusual or striking conditions noticeable.

There is no reason to doubt the election of a Republican House of Representatives by a good working but considerably reduced majority. Mr. ROOSEVELT's personality is in the national campaign only by proxy this year, and upward of thirty normally Democratic districts where he carried the Republican candidates along with him in 1904 will probably revert to the Democrats this year. There are other districts in the North where they have a fighting chance, but Chairman GRIGGS's claim of a Democratic House is not regarded seriously.

#### Mr. Hughes's Campaign.

Mr. HUGHES has borne the strain of the campaign very well indeed. He has been abused in a manner most irritating, his motives have been impugned, his honesty has been attacked, his acts have been wilfully misrepresented, and his words have been misquoted. He would have been forgiven if he had shown in his speeches the resentment and disgust with which the methods of his opponent must have filled him. This Mr. HUGHES has not done.

At the beginning of the canvass Mr. HUGHES was under a heavy handicap. He was ignorant of the arts of electioneering and unused to political speechmaking. His lack of experience was going to the country on the naked edumanifest during the early days of the cation issue, and give the hereditary candidate overcame the obstacles of inexperience is remarkable.

When Mr. Hughes was nominated he was known only as a lawyer of good parts and a skilful analyst and a tireless cross-examiner. The same faculties that brought fame to him in his professional career have been exhibited on the stump. together with other admirable qualities and qualifications. He sees the whole question. He thinks straight. He neither quibbles nor raves. He is convincing without being sensational. His speeches have been unanswerable. Indeed, his opponent has not tried to answer them except by calling Mr. HUGHES an "animated feather duster."

Mr. HUGHES'S success at the polls tomorrow will put a good and fit man into the office for which Mr. HEARST is so conspicuously unfit.

# Is the Tide Turning in England?

There seems to be no doubt that the triennial elections of the London borough councils, which were held on November 2. resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Moderates or Reformers, as the opponents of the present Progressive municipal administration are called. Of course, not all Moderates are Unionists, neither are all Progressives Liberals; nevertheless, the local organizations correspond closely to the national party divisions. Simultaneously, the Liberals were routed in the provincial municipal elections, the Conservatives making a net gain of fifty-nine representatives. The Labor party made a net gain of nine in the provinces, but in London were beaten even more disas-

trously than the Liberals. To appreciate the extent of the apparent revolution in public sentiment, we should note what our London correspondent pointed out on Sunday, that three years ago out of twenty-eight London boroughs seventeen returned Progressive or Liberal majorities, while to-day the Liberals retain only two with certainty, and at most three. In London the revulsion seems to have been provoked partly by the prodigal expenditures authorized by the municipal government during the last three years, but in many provincial boroughs the contest turned on the question of religious education in schools supported by rates

or local taxes and Parliamentary grants.

Naturally enough, Mr. BALFOUR, the leader of the Unionist opposition, speaking on Friday evening, attributed the result of the municipal elections, metropolitan and provincial, to deep and widespread discontent with the present Liberal administration. There is no reason to suppose, indeed, that free trade is not as popular in town and country as it was a year ago, nor is any profound and far reaching dissatisfaction likely to have been excited by the Government's foreign policy or by its military and naval programmes, or by any of the measures which it has brought

bill and the Education bill. As for the former of these two projects, which aims to render the funds of trade unions immune from suits for damages even the only inspiration of the Republican when the injuries inflicted may be traced cause. The fact that Senators FORAKER | directly to instructions issued by the unions, actual experience will bring home the iniquity of such discrimination to the English people as a whole; but for the moment it is probable that the grievous consequences are foreseen with clearness only by the employers of labor. On the other hand, what would be the effect of the Education bill is patent to all Anglican or Catholic voters who send their children to State supported schools and want them to receive religious instruction during school hours. These elements of the electorate seem to have combined on Friday against the Liberals, although on most questions the Irish Catholics, who possess the franchise in English boroughs, would be apt to support the Bannerman Government. We may take for granted, the campaign in Indiana is the line of then, that outside of the metropolis the controlling motive of the majority was a wish to encourage the House of Lords to throw out the Education bill, or at least so to amend it as to cut out the vital feature, which prohibits religious

instruction. If we may judge by the uncompromising and defiant spirit with which they have dealt with the measure, the Lords would seem to stand in no great need of encouragement. Already they have shown themselves disposed to challenge the Government to appeal to the country on the religious education issue, and up to Friday it looked as if the challenge would be accepted. Even on that day Mr. ASQUITH, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, declared in a public speech that the Government would press the bill with firmness, which was construed to mean that after a second rejection be in doubt. In other Western States of the project Parliament would be dissolved and the constituencies invited to confer a positive mandate. The only alternative, indeed, would be to drop the bill, which might be looked upon by British Nonconformists as a betraval of their interests

Thus we see that the surprising out-

come of the borough elections has placed Sir HENRY BANNERMAN in a very grave predicament. Of the two dangers to which he is exposed, however, defeat at the ballot-box or the resentment of Nonconformists, it seems probable that on reflection he will prefer to face the latter. For several reasons. In the first place he can justly claim that he has done his best to keep his pledge to the Protestant dissenters, and that the miscarriage of his bill is due to no fault of his. Secondly, he may ask the Nonconformists what they would expect to gain by deserting him, since under no circumstances could they obtain the desired concession from a Unionist Government. If they cannot attain what they wish from the present Liberal Administration with a huge majority behind it in the House of Commons they never will get it from the House of Lords until that body has been suppressed or converted into a chamber reflecting with some show of deference the will of the popular assembly. Would it not be expedient, therefore, the Nonconformists may be asked, to refrain from hang themselves, or, in other words to let them go on repelling one proposal after another until they have exasperated almost every considerable section of the British electorate and a universal cry goes up for the ending or mending of the House of Lords?

When that time comes, it ought to be possible for the Liberals to repeat their triumph of last year.

# A Servant of the People.

Mr. HEARST has been exhibited so often as a member of Congress who was seldom in his seat, or in Washington for that matter, and who neglected every duty which a Representative is supposed to perform, that the compilation of his omissions by Mr. FRANK WAKEFIELD, docket clerk of the House, would have excited no comment if Mr. HEARST had not been going around the State proclaiming that he does not care to be elected Governor for the honor of the office, but would like to be known as the man who reinstated the people in control of their

Another aspiration of Mr. HEARST is to have it said of him by the people whose condition he yearns to improve (we quote from a Madison Square Garden speech):

" I know HEARST is an honest and sincere man and whether elected or not he will continue to de his best to serve the people."

Mr. HEARST received from MURPHY, who has always been his patron and partner in politics, a nomination for Congress in 1902, which was equivalent to an election, and a second nomination in 1904. In the Fifty-ninth Congress he was a member of the Committee of Irrigation of Arid Lands and of the Committee of Labor, both good assignments, and the latter an important one. Mr. WAKEFIELD says that WILLIAM RAN-DOLPH HEARST has the unique distinction for a New York Representative of failing to get a bill through either of the Congresses with which he has been connected; and that in the first session of the Fifty-ninth no bill bearing his name was reported favorably by any committee. So that Mr. HEARST has a clear record of ciphers. Even TIMOTHY D. SULLIVAN, who could find nothing to do in Washington, was the author of three bills that passed both Houses and were

signed by the President. It is obvious that Mr. HEARST did not study the needs of the Eleventh district or bother his head about them. He was elected without making a campaign, and drew his salary without rendering an equivalent for it or making an honest attempt to earn the money. At the busicst stage of the last session this emotional friend of the Common People was playing golf in California. His desire to serve them now as Governor of the State of New York may be judged by his absolute failure to show any interest in serving them as a member of Congress. There is no reason to believe that he would remain at his post in Albany, for he shunned his seat in Congress; there is

no reason to believe that he would devote himself to the business of the Executive office when he happened to be at the State capital, for his occasional visits to Washington were not marked by absorption in his duties as a Congressman; and there is no reason to believe that in the one place and in the one office more than in the other he would put the interests of the people before his own selfish ends. WILLIAM R. HEARST was not "an honest and sincere man" as a Representative.

For Mr. HEARST's purposes a defeat by anything short of a considerable plurality would be almost as good as a victory One of Mr. HEARST's most valuable properties in this campaign has been the mar tyrdom that he ingeniously arranged im mediately after the election of 1905.

and it is not to be expected that he would

reform himself if he were to be elected

Governor.

Possibly Dr. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, president of Columbia University, who in February last barred forever from the Columbia quadrangle four newspaper reporters so unfortunate as to have offended him, wishes that Berlin University had done something of the same sort before Professor JOHN WILLIAM BURGESS began on the Monroe Doctrine.

### HEARST AND UNION LABOR.

#### By Provoking Dissension in Its Ranks H Has Injured the Workingman.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I take the liberty of writing to you in regard to the campaign which is now going on so flercely in this glorious Empire State. I want t clearly understood that I am not a mem her of any union, which is due to the fact of my being connected with a business that does not make use of unions; but I am a strong advocate of unionism.

Indooking over the situation from the view of an outsider, I think this man Hearst has done more to hurt union labor than any other man who has professed to be its champion Many labor leaders are declaring against him, while a great many others have declared for him; consequently this brings about dissension in the ranks of organized labor. which is not a good thing for the working man. Many men who have labored side by side for unionism are to-day calling another liars, and doing all they possibly can

to injure one another.

It is as great a mistake for unions to introduce politice into their meetings as it is to introduce religion. To bring about success unionists must stand up for their principles independently of any political affiliation. Every man is entitled to his own opinion, and it is not right to ask him to support a candidate solely because his union has indorsed that candidate

Anything William R. Hearst has ever don for organized labor he has given as much publicity to as was possible in order to pro-

mote his various interests. JAMES CLANCY. ROCHESTER, N. Y., November

### SOCIALISM'S WEAKNESS.

#### A Multitude of Explanations That Mean Nothing.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: John Conway gives one more demonstration of a well established fact, namely, that any statement which really seems to explain what socialism is aids in dispelling the terrors which are supposed to attach to socialism.

I say "seems to explain" because, as I pointed out more than twenty years ago in the North American Review, no two authorities really agree on what socialism is. No matter one Socialist may say in explanation of his fetish, the next one to him will say, "You are

Surely it is worse than midsummer madness to be disquieted by a nebulous mass of disjointed theories and unrelated assertions, when no one is able to present a working defistruggle. The rapidity with which the legislators rope enough with which to nition of the whole which will serve as a doc-

> Mr. Conway asserts that "all animals except man have an equal opportunity," but I do not have to go further than the spawn of a shad to see the absurdity of that. Socialism is the least important of the re sults of misguided thinking, because nobody knows, or could know, or ever could under-stand (with apologies to Kipling) what so-DAVID A. CURTIS.

NEW YORK, November 3.

# From the World's Work.

On one of his horseback rides about Washingto curred an incident which shows Attorney-General Moody's sense of humor. He was riding alone when a man galloped up alongside and engaged him in conversation. He proved to be a newspaper correspondent who had not been in the city very ong, and who began to talk in a very light vein. "I suppose you meet nofficials," said Mr. Moody.

"Oh, yes," replied the correspondent. "Take very ordinary people, like you and me, only some f them are industrious "There's Postmaster General Payne. He works

from early till late. Judge Taft is a worker, too." "How about Secretary Moody?" asked his companion, falling in with the spirit of the conversa "He's a big man—but he is the laziest fellow in the Cabinet." By this time they reached a drug

tore and stopped to have a drink of soda water When they were about to separate, Moody said:
"I've had a very pleasant ride with you. I hope ve shall meet again." The newspaper man took out a card and handed it to Moody, who in turn handed him one of his own But he did not walt to witness the correspondent's

Unique Plot Against Irish Industrialism TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE SUN vember 2 you published a special cable de spatch from London saying that an internationa exhibition is to be held in Ireland, opening som ime in May. This project is unique in Irish because of the unanimity with which all public bodies in Ireland have condemned it. The reason is apparent. Ireland can impose no tariff on for-eign goods. She is making strenuous efforts to revive old industries and create new ones. Unde

these circumstances and at such a time as this to

invite competition in the emphasized shape of an

ternational exhibition would be to commit tr

dustrial suicide. The Irish manufacturers have resolved to hold national exhibition in the year 1908, the guarantors being Irish business men, while the guarantors of the international exhibition are mostly English with the exception of Lord Iveagh and one or two others of his class. The object of the internationa exhibition is to kill the Irish industrial revival. NEW YORK, November 3. CHARLES NOONAN.

# A Going Tailoring Business

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Let me suggest Going, tailor, of Topeka, for the Gallery of the Immortals

The other night at the Throop Hotel, Topeka, sent a suit of clothes and a light overcoat to be pressed; and on them three buttons were to be When my bill was presented there appeared i

harge of \$2.40 for the work. For explanation o the amount I was referred to the aforesaid Going. who tersely remarked: "You are here to-day gone to morrow, and I have a contract with the hotel; what are you going to do about it?" The beliboy was equally unsatisfactory. "He charges \$1 for the suit, boss, 50 cents for the overcoat: I dunno about the rest.

Obviously it is 30 cents apiece for sewing of outtons. The tailor has an undoubted demand on immortality, for he is certainly Going some. OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., November 1. STUNG.

# The Difficulty.

Knicker-What do you think of mining specula Bocker-Remember that "lemon" and "melon

Election Day Waltons.

are composed of the same letters.

Knicker-Did you catch any fish? Bocker-No, I guess they forgot to register.

### ON ELECTION EVE.

### Hearst and Hearstlem in the Last Hours of Their Importance.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: HOW will Hearst take his defeat? The answer not difficult to obtain; any one can foresee just what will happen. Hearst's papers will claim the election; then, when the up-State returns begin to overbalance his plurality n New York city, he will raise the cry o "Beaten by the Plunderb 'Fraud!' money!" "Corporate interests resort to under-hand means!" "Woodruff buys votes at

These will make excellent headlines, and will delude a faithful few into believing that their chief was cheated. For another year ve shall have the spectacle of Hearst po before the people as a martyr, robbed again of high office by the unscrupulous and domi seering power of the trusts.

Would that Mr. Hearst could realize tha his defeat in the coming election is going cornorate interests but at the hands of the free people of a free State, rising up in protest against quackery and riot!

RAYMOND B. FOSDICK. New York, November 3.

#### Hearst on the Stump and in the Counting Room

TO THE DITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Hearst says, attempting to discredit his opponent that Mr. Hughes has been employed as a lawyer by corporations. But Mr. Hearst not but is doing it now every day, unless he pub likely. In his morning paper you will see the road corporations

If it is a valid objection to a candidate for Governor that he is taking money from corporations there is certainly, no corporation in the country that it could be objectionable for the Governor of the State to have received money from than the New York Central Railroad. If Mr. Hearst charges for printing the advertising of the New York Central Railroad he is taking money from that corporation constantly and has been doing so for years. I am inclined to think, too, that he takes money for advertising from almost any old trust or corporation. I imagine that even the much berated Standard Oil Company and the United States Steel Corstrong box.

I somewhat doubt if it is a very strong objection to a candidate for office that he has received money in a legitimate way from corporations; but it is certainly as much of an bjection to Mr. Hearst as it is to the Republican candidate. CITIZEN. NEW YORK, November 3.

#### The Menace of Hearst.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Hearst is all bluff and bluster. If he is elected it will be an insult to the State, and a menace to New York's prosperity. It is the duty o every good citizen to cast his vote for Hughes Tuesday, even if he has to be carried to the polling place on a stretcher.

New York State should defeat Hearst by greater majority than ever before in the history of elections. It should show him at last that the "common people" are thoroughly sick of Hearst and his methods.

Perhaps New York State has absolutely zone to the bad, and perhaps the greedy corporations are running the Government to uit themselves. Perhaps it is true that their officials are losing sleep and even neglecting their business to plan ways and means to cheat the public. It is a very interesting fact, however, that this terrible condition of things excites remark only at election time. and after that time everything seems to go along smoothly, and we breathe a sigh of relief that after all the State is not to be uined. But even though it is perfectly true, as Hearst says, that New York's adminisrative and commercial affairs are in a very corrupt state, any intelligent citizen can sec that such a situation cannot be remedied by wind; neither can it be remedied in a day needs a fair minded, conservative and able nan, backed up by a Legislature of intelligent

# NEW HAVEN, November 3.

### NEED OF ETHICAL TEACHING. A Staff of Lecturers to Be Paid by

State Proposed. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The reasons why the attendance at Protestant services has de-creased and why Roman Catholic services are well attended are almost too obvious for discussion "Poctor of Philosophy's" conception of the religious needs of the times, however, will by most persons be considered lamentably inadequate. Like millions of others, I have done much arduous thinking on this subject, and I humbly offer my

managed by the State. There ought to be a meet ng house in every community where people could congregate regularly to hear addresses and lengage in any other forms of devotion found beneficial such as singing ethical hymns or repeating and meditating on prose and poetical compositions that would express the feelings of aspiration, repent

Ethics will undoubtedly soon develop into a more definite science, and when its place is established its principles will be as authoritative as those of the other sciences we rely on and many of the principles of which the State enforces. The basis and authority for ethical teaching are found in those conditions of character and rules of conduct that conduce to the highest welfare of life as a whole for individuals generally. Among these rules are truthfulness, courage, chastity, &c., and about hese could be grouped concrete examples lives of men, thus making the teaching effective. There must be a great body of lecturers trained

could be paid by the State and selected by a competent board of directors.

The Christian religion has been on trial and in has been found wanting. Still we need not despair Science furnishes grander, more inspiring and more consoling religious beliefs than those we have lost.

Instead of to God, science points to the law and power of human evolution; instead of hell and heaven, to the everlasting elimination of evil from the structure of our civilization, and the conserva tion of the living deeds of all good people in all ages.

CYRUS H. ESHLEMAN. HARRISBURG, Pa., November 2.

#### Light Wanted. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SO

E. W.'s" prophetic parts, and granting that he has uncommon power of expression, and accepting for convenience sake the division "working class" and "shirking class," and cordially agreeing with him that truth is to be sought primarily for its own sake and that socialism is essentially a philosophy porthy of respect because of its subject matter, 1. How can I satisfy myself that the same envinment would make all men of the same economi

2. Granting freely that "capacity" dishonestly mployed is not economically productive, still I in the dark regarding the exact nature and real scope and full extent of "cunning in the battles of the markets" and "enterprise financed by forecasts of the future," and as to how these "devices" bylate competition.

obviate competition.

3. If all forms of economically productive brain power be added to or included in "skill," as it stands in the phrase "bodily strength and skill. which is made to characterize the "working class what proportion will this class bear, as regards r, to the "shirking class"? CHESTER, November 3.

#### Gettin' On All Right. From the Denver Republican.

"What's the matter with America?"-William What's the matter, William-well you shore oughter

know.
We're gittin' on quite tol'ble, though mebbe it seems slow;
We've had too much of Sinclair, Lincoln Steffens and Bill White, Jest a touch of muck-rake madness-otherwise we're quite all right.

We've heard thief and robber hollered till we're weary of the sound.

And the rakes have been so busy they ain't spared an inch o' ground;

But the discontent ain't leatin', and we've got ourselves squared right;
We're pullin' all together, Bill, and everything's all right.

It seems to be a habit to rise up, like you, Bill. And ask us what's the matter, and if we're feelin But we've no time for readin' each month's dys-We're busy, Bill; and, honest, we are gettin on all right!

### SLANG OF THE MIDDIES.

#### the Lingo Spoken at the Naval Academy.

From Army and Navy Life.

The Naval Academy was established in 1845. In the very first year of its existence a new word, synonymous with midshipmen appeared. It was reefers. Its appropriate ness to the men who reefed sails was notice able. This historic word is found in a letter that the late Commodore Jeffers, U. S. N. wrote when he was a member of the first class of midshipmen sent to the Naval Acad-emy. The next birth was twins. When the new midshipmen came to the Naval Academy it became a necessity to have a designatio coined them. The older midshipmen were oldsters, and the new ones youngsters. term remained as a distinction to the last arrivals down to a score of years ago. he meantime the word plebe had been roduced as an appellation of contempt the fourth class men. This word came to use when the Naval Academy was at New port, between the years 1861-1866. Plebe and youngster contended long for the mastery, when a natural selection closed the con-test, youngster becoming the special title of third class men, those who dated the fourth class men one year, and plebe being in the vernacular the name of the latest arrivals.

Ad is Admiral superintendent, and anchor

tom of his class. Ann is the feminine name of the abbreviation for the annual examination. Femmes is the word constantly used for the ladies in common conversation, and peaches designates the fairest of the fair sex and a gold brick is a girl who can neithe talk, dance nor look pretty. Bat means that the thing to which the verb or adjective is applied has been well done; bazoo is a literary production of a plebe or fourth class man at the order of an upper class man. It also means a ludicrous message sent by an upper class man to another upper class man through means of a fourth class man. Biff is to do s thing well. Bilge is to be dropped, dismissed, or be obliged to resign. Bilger is a dismissed cadet, or one who has been required to re-Bone means to study. nickname of physiology and hygiene: math for mathematics, and skinny for physics Boy is a term applied to servants, and never to midshipmen. Bust is to fail at a recitation or an examination. A buzzard is the insignia of rank of a cadet petty officer-an eagle erched on an anchor. Boojam is a four in studies-a perfect mark. Dewberry is one who encroaches upon

another person's dates. It also means to obtain unlawful information in a reci-

tation or an examination. Doggy is in-terpreted to mean swell. Drag means to "drag a femme to a hop" or escort her there. It also means to make much from nothing, also to receive an inhalation from a cigarette, and, as a noun, is defined as a designated duff, and a flend is "one who biffs anything exceeding well." Fume is to smoke; gobbled is being caught in a scrape graft is a bluff, and grease means a bootlick, and an upper class man may get a grease: that s, become popular by reporting a ratey midshipmah, so it was stated by Midshipman Meriwether in his trial. Greaser was long ago given as a term of derision to the Engineer Corps of the navy by the midshipmen of the line, and in the remote period of the origin of the new tongue gyrene stood for marine, who was also jocosely called a sea soldier. The bugle has been changed in the midshipmen's vocabulary to the gugag; and a handout is described as "grub from the officers' hop." Hit means to do something well, and is synonymous with bin and frap and frappe. "The hustlers" is the Naval Academy's scrub team in football. Insides has been assigned to mean the tobacco that goes to make up a cigarette. Jimmy Legs well, and is synonwell, and is synonand frappe. "The hustler,
and frappe. "The hustler,
and frappe. "The hustler,
and frappe. "The hustler,
emy's scrub team in football,
been assigned to mean the tobacco
goes to make up a cigarette. Jimmy Legs
is the facetlous title of the master-at-arms,
who on shipboard answers to the chief of
police on shore, and that marine official is
not at all agreeable to mischlevous midnot at all agreeable to mischlevous midhipmen, such as generally make up the
dimmen, such as generally make up the
hy a hazer or rev not at all agreeable to mischievous midshipmen, such as generally make up the personnel of the corps. The plain word of sportive youth jump means that the midshipman has been run by a hazer or reprimanded by an officer or instructor in a rough or severe manner. June bug is the title of a midshipman entering in June, and to knock a thing is to do it well. A May olebe is one who enters the Naval Academy in May, and a moke is a colored servant; mystery is hash, and a navy girl is a young lady friendly to and popular with the midshipmen. Pap is the daily conduct report: parkie is a wooden muse; that is, one low in his studies, given to writing verses, Push means to smoke; rag is to report one, means to smoke; rag is to report one, also, "to rag an instructor's marks" (of midshipman in his recitations) is to view and, also, "to rag an instructor's marks" (of the midshipman in his recitations) is to view them surreptitiously: rate means to exceed in rank, or to be entitled to a privilege; ratey is to refuse to abide by the rates; rats is an expression of disapprobation; a rhino is a chronic grumbler; savez is bright, and wooden dull; slush is an excessive form of flattery or obsequiousness; snag is to catch one breaking the regulations; a soirée is a party of plebes engaged in the exercise of hazing; spoon is an upper class man who is a friend of a fourth class man; spooning means to associate with the fair sex: and to stab is to make a wild guess at anything: a star is a midshipman who wets above 3.40 in his final examinations for the year; spuds are potatoes. Sux has several meanings—not difficult; swell, very sivish; also applied to the cloth blouse. Striper is a midshipman who wears stripes—the insignia of official cadet rank. Tobs signifies tobacco; two-five the passing mark in examinations; unsat unsatisfactory in studies; zip, the lowest possible mark; zero, a total failure:

Boing for stripes, trying to stand high in hopes of receiving stripes; chippy crew, the second racing boat's crew; Christmas tree, a list posted in December containing the names of midshipmen that are in danger of being dropped; choke a luff, to cause a blush; first class benches, the benches at the northwestern intersection of the main and middle walks, Naval Academy, used exclusively by the first class men: finning out, the act of putting one's little fingers on the seam of his trousers and holding the hands and fingers out; fussing with the girls, waiting on the ladies; hit the grit, to hurry up.

# Hard Lines for Art.

From the Kansas City Journal.
Yestesday noon the directors of Convention Hall nad a special meeting to consider ways and means of raising the wind. question is," said Chairman Fred Doggett,

what are we to do about it? We will have to give something in the hall, of course," he added.
"Sure," said half the members present. "Will it be grand opera or a prizefight?" asked the

"No more grand opera, no more Parkinas, no more Guilbert and Chevaliers," came from the

"Then it looks like a prizefight," was the conclu sion, whereupon somebody waited for a leader to turn up with grit enough to propose a \$10,000 purse and half the gate receipts for a conclusion with Jeffries.

worst seat in it. A pink tea would be allowed, but there would be no money in it. A prizeight for the heavyweight championship would not be allowed, though there would be nothing but money

This at once brought the directors face to face with the question of what goes best in Kansas City, and it was regretfully agreed that Alderman Bulger was not far wrong and that "art is on the bum" in

"There is no denying it," said one of the directors yesterday afternoon," Kansas City is not the place for individual performers. In making up a list of attractions I think the executive committee will get acquainted with the audience and give it a eries of masquerade balls and maybe a few wrestling matches. Gadski, Yvette and the others of that calibre will be permitted to remain in the East, so far as we are concerned."

# Napoleon's Divorce

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Bourrienne, in his "Memoirs of Napoleon Bonaparte" (page 223, Volume III.), says: "There existed between him [Napoleon] and the Empress Josephine no other bond than a civil act, according to the custom which prevailed at the time of this marriage.

If this is so, and the civil authorities of the empire annulled the contract. I would like to know why the Pope should be asked or expected to grant a Church divorce, when according to the Catholic Church there was no Church marriage. NEW YORK, November 3.

#### First Church Wedding in Forty-four Years. From the Boston Record.

The first bride for forty-four years is a record, isn'tit? It happened in West Bridgewater Wednesday, when the first church wedding in the Unitarian Church since 1862 took place.

> The Roles of the Sexes. The sturdy oak and clinging vine Are shown on any car, mayhap;

# PERFECTED SHORTHAND.

#### The Genius of Andrew Graham Have Made It a Fact

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the

interesting controversy as to the paternity of shorthand it seems to me the situation may be cleared up by a simple statement of facts. The one important object of shorthand, ever since some men were eloquent and other men were liars, through centuries of experiment, has been verbatini speed, the exact recording of spoken words, no matter how rapidly uttered. When twenty specialists, in medicine, law, railroading or any other high ressure work, talk to each other in haste and heat, their words being emitted like the swift cracklings of a static machine, the man who puts on paper a perfect record of their spoken ought is performing a little miracle. And this is done daily in every city large enough to support shorthand experts. If you put 10,000 half-baked stenographers into Chautauqua auditorium, and let them all take notes of a rattling speech by Represen-tative Littlefield, the combined product of their failures will not be anything like a perfect report, because they will all break down at about the same places. One real reporter will make an absolutely reliable record of what is said. In this view of the case the work of the one good reporter is of more

mportance to the world, and to the authen-

ticity of history, than all the inefficient moil-

ing of the 10,000 incompetents. Toward this end, verbatim accuracy, generations of experimenters had painfully coiled, when Isaac Pitman took advantage of the work of his predecessors. He made a long step forward when he published phonography. Some of the things in that great system were original. Most of them were merely a more ample perception of things that other men had half discovered. The implicity of the system attracted the attention of many able young men, and they learned it. But no one can for a moment pretend that the early phonography of Isaao Pitman was a reporting vehicle. It was too long, and it did not sufficiently grasp the idea of bunching a colloquial group of words into one swiftly written character. In the early days of the system a group of its writers, called the Phonetic Council, attempted to "try out" every suggestion of a short cut and every bright idea that tended toward greater facility of execution. Among the men who did great things in the experimental field were Thomas Allen Reed in England, and a young American reporter of great skill and mental power, Andrew J. Graham. The latter especially saw the value of a lot of abbreviating principles that had been rejected by Isaac Pitman. He took the Pitman system and arranged it in logical form, trimmed it down, made it facile and sure, and published a handbook in 1838 which was so perfect in its conception of constructive principles that no one has ever been able to add anything to it. Some of those who studied this book, like Mr. Shuey and Mr. Devine, attained the proficiency that had been so long and earnestly sought. They became verbatim reporting. Among those who could was Dennis F. Murphy.

The only shorthand that has endured for nearly sixty years unchanged in form is Graham's revision and improvement of Isaas. pretend that the early phonography of Isaac

nearly sixty years unchanged in form is Graham's revision and improvement of Isaas Pitman's phonography. Old Isaac himself Graham's revision and improvement of Isaac Pitman's phonography. Old Isaac himself never was a reporter. It was not so much the fact that Graham originated forms. He pushed the principles of word construction to their ultimate end, and so impressed his constructive genius upon American phonography that nine shorthand writers out of ten in this country, whether they know it or not, owe what skill they have to the fact that Mr. Graham invented phonographic lubricating oil and pneumatic tires, and made the cylinder engine of expression a practical success.

It cannot be denied that in communities where the shorthand reporter is trusted and respected as a high priced expert, the mem-ory of Andrew J. Graham is revered as the ship. If he had not licked the Isaac Pitman system into shape some one else undoubtedly would have done it, for verbatim reporting was an absolute necessity of modern court rooms and consultation chambers; but Graham did it, and did it so well that he is to shorthand students what Bach is to those who play the piano. The mas who learns the Graham system may write short forms or long forms, as best becomes his facility of hand; but he will write legibly and swiftly, and he will not be ashamed when the lawyer looks over the typewritten report in the morning.

looks over the typewritten report in the morning.
Shorthand is the result of thousands of experiments by hundreds of reporters. The two greatest names in its history are those of Pitman and Graham. Benn Pitman refused to go a-glimmering after Isaac's latter day experiments, which led nowhither. Benn is to-day the most interesting living figure in the shorthand world, and he has the blessing of perpetual youth, for at 82 his mind and eye are undimmed. May he long be with us! But the everlasting debt he owes to Andrew J.
Graham.

Fred IRLAND. OFFICIAL REPORTER'S OFFICE, House of Representatives, Washington, November 3.

#### Age of the Earth. From the London Dody Mag.

"The discovery of radium has gone a long way loward solving an important controversy between

The controversy referred to concerned the time required for peopling the earth, and it appears that radium has come to the relief of the geologists and given them the victory. Sir Robert, explai ing the controversy, dealt with figures of bewildering magnitude.

Lord Kelvin had calculated that not more than 20,000,000 years ago the earth's surface was so hot that water could not rest upon it, and the oceans were vapors. He based his calculations on what was then known concerning the internal heat of the earth and concerning the condition of the "The geologists," said Sir Robert Ball, "com

plained that they could not make their discoveries and deductions accord with that miserable allowance of time; but the mathematicians, going over their calculations again, would not give them a week longer." It seems that geologists wanted a modest 800,000,000 years, and the discrepancy of 780,000,000 years was disconcerting, for it looked as if science was con-

tradicting herself. The geologists knew they must be about right, and the mathematicians knew that figures could not lie. "The Hon, Mr. Strutt, son of Lord Rayleigh," said Sir Robert, "has shown that in the rocks in the crust of the earth there is a considerable quantity

of radium, which is forever pouring out heat at a great rate. "This being the case, the date at which the earth first became cool enough for life must have been far more remote than 20,000,000 years ago. It must have been sufficiently remote to give the geologists all the 800,000,000 years they demanded to account

# for the phenomena they had found."

Corvallis correspondence Portland Oregonian. The bacteriological department at the college has eceived a bottle of water from Ireland, and the ontents will figure in experiments in which Professor Pernot is striving to discover a more suc-cessful retting process for the flax of this country. Professor Pernot has been working on the problem

for two or three years.

The water received from Ireland was taken from a retting pond. The Irish bogs furnish the water for such ponds. Its superiority over the American water for the purpose is largely a reason why Irish linens distance ours and all others. American flax has at some of the world's fairs taken the premium over all comers. Irish included, notably at Philadelphia. Is the organism in the Irish bog water and retting ponds one secret of Erin's au periority? Will those organisms put in waters and retting ponds improve the American

flax products? These are the secrets for which Professor Pernot is striving, and that is why he has imported the bottle of Irish bog water. There are eight ounces of its contents. The organisms will be taken from it, be grown in pure cultures, be separated and classified, and their operations on different culture media be observed and be compared with similar organisms taken from American retting water rican water will be inoculated with them and flax will be put through the retting process in Profess Pernot's laboratory. A long time will be required

n the research. Accompanying the water from Ireland is a sample of Irish flax and a sample of fibre after the retting. The latter is 36 inches long and is very sliky and

# Copper as Barometer of Trade.

From the American Monthly Review of Reviews.
This is an electrical age. Therefore copper to This is an electrical age. Therefore copper is one of the most accurate barometers of trade. In some respects it is a better gauge of developments in the industrial world than are from and steel. Setween 1895 and 1905 the production of it increased 150 per cent. In the same ten year period the out-put of iron and steel rose 145 per cent. Copper as a medium is doing in many ways what from and steel used to do. Its position is somewhat analogous to that of concrete as related to brick. The new form produces the same results as the old, and at a lower rate of cost.